

RUMERY
Japanese Photographers.
All kinds of photographic
work done in latest styles
also Passport Photos.
Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Specialty.
No. 54, Queen's Road Central
Tel. 224.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1840

THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
(PUBLISHED EVERY
WEEK DAY.)
Contains the Weekly News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12.
per annum.

No. 17,106.

號五十月三年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$5.00 Per Month.

THORNE'S
OLD VAT
No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:
A.S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
HONGKONG.
TEL. 516.



NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to have the
Colonial Police apply in person at the
Colonial Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Terms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.**
WHICH ARE THE SHARERS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUND AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
\$23,970,567.
1—Authorized Capital \$25,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$4,500,000
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500
11—Fire Fund \$3,837,047
11—Life & Annuity Funds \$17,587,580
Sinking Fund Account \$28,230
\$23,970,567
Reserve Fire Branch \$2,381,466
Life and Annuity \$1,161,633
Reserve Marine Department \$37,233
Colonial Receipts \$73,940
\$25,339,228
The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

**PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAY
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.45 p.m. to 4.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.45 p.m. to 5.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.45 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
WEEK END
4.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 4.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

WEEK END
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.45 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT UARS as on Week Days.

EXTRA
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Bazaar
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and lunch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, and be obtained
at the Company's Office.
No season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Cash. Orders
expressing Book Notes.
JOHN A. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.
Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

**HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMERS.**

**JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.
SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Manouss,
or from Messrs. T. Cox & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

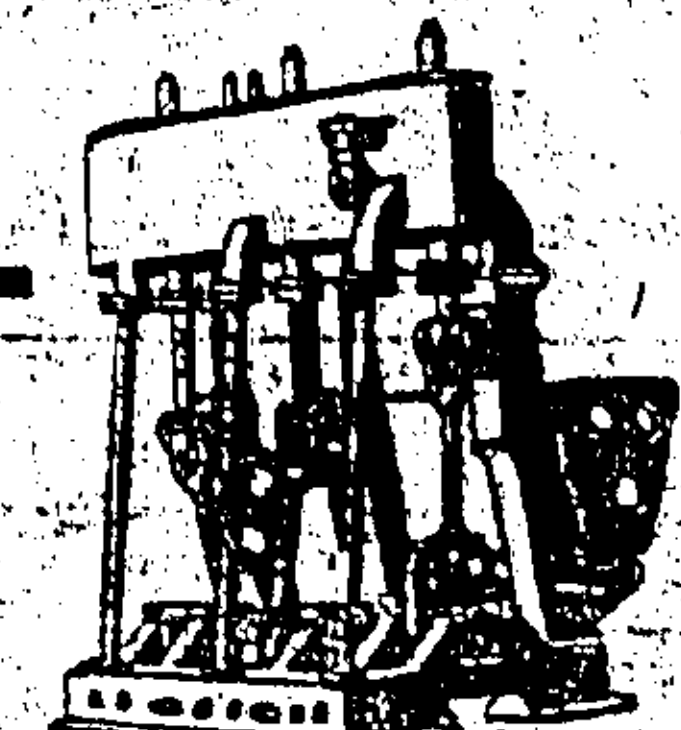
THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE
STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE Laid 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
4 STRAND 2" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

WATSON'S EUMINTOL
A Liquid Dentifrice having all the Characteristics
of Odol.
Applied directly on the brush it cleanses the teeth and
prevents their decay.
When mixed with water it forms a pleasant antiseptic mouth
wash, which purifies and refreshes the whole mouth.
Price \$1.25 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG and CHINA.
TEL. 16.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDRIES: All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 500 tons tonnage.
Works Office, 45, QUEENSWAY ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 49
Shanghai: Shun-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2
Bathurst, Bathurst on application. **WONG CHING WA. Manager**
Hongkong, April 1, 1918.

BUSINESS NOTICES



TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—
AGENTS:
SUTHERLAND & SUTHERLAND
—TELEPHONE NO. 212—
—TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "TAIKOO DOCKYARD" HONGKONG

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.
1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY
Keep in touch with local happenings
by subscribing to
"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.
ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY.
FROM \$12 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE
CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE
"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

AIR-RAID ON YORKSHIRE COAST.

BOMBS DROPPED ON HULL.
London, Mar. 13.
The Press Bureau states:—
Three enemy airships participated
in last night's raid. Only one ap-
proached the defended locality,
namely, Hull, and dropped four
bombs, demolishing a house. A
woman died of shock.
The other machines wandered for
hours into remote districts at great
altitudes and unloaded bombs on
open country and then proceeded to
sea.

A BUSY DAY FOR BRITISH AVIATORS.

**NINETEEN ENEMY MACHINES
ACCOUNTED FOR.**

London, Mar. 13.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports on aviation:—
Several reconnaissances were car-
ried out on Monday well eastward of
the line. Five hundred bombs were
dropped on a large siding and am-
munition depots at Auloye, and
depots southward of Valenciennes,
south-eastward of Cambrai and
southward of Douai.
The enemy's aeroplanes attacked
the bombers.
Ten hostile machines were brought
down and seven driven down. Two
of our machines are missing.
A German observation balloon was
brought down in flames.
We dropped 200 bombs at night-
time on a dump and railway siding
north-eastward of St. Quentin.
All our machines returned.
An enemy four-seater landed in our
lines and the occupants were taken
prisoners.
Our aeroplanes at day-time to-day
dropped a ton of bombs on factories,
stations and barracks at Coblenz.
Bursts were seen from all objectives,
causing two fires. A very large ex-
plosion was observed in a building in
the south-west corner.
A few hostile machines were en-
countered, but all ours returned.

PERSISTENT BRITISH AERIAL WORK.

London, Mar. 14.
Sir Douglas Haig reports on
aviation as follows:—
Besides the raids reported last
night we dropped on Monday night
three tons of bombs on Bruges docks.
All our machines returned.
The bombing on Tuesday was con-
tinued even more vigorously than on
the previous days; tons of bombs
were dropped on railway sidings at
Mont and Baval, midway between
Valenciennes and Maubeuge, large
dumps north-east of St. Quentin,
and southward of Douai, and billets
eastward of Lens.
During the fighting which lasted
the day long, 14 German machines
were brought down and eight were
driven down.
Six of ours are missing.
A German observation balloon was
destroyed.
Seven tons of bombs were dropped
on Tuesday night on billets between
Lille and Cambrai. All our machines
returned.
Our squadrons on Wednesday
afternoon dropped nearly a ton of
bombs on munition works and bar-
racks at Freiburg, Germany.

NAVAL AIRCRAFT ACTIVE.

London, Mar. 13.
The Admiralty states:—
Naval aircraft dropped three tons
of bombs on the Bruges dock on
Monday night and raided billets and
sidings in St. Pierre Capelle yester-
day.
We started large fires and machine-
gunned enemy trenches.
During the patrols we brought
down two machines in flames.
One of ours is missing.

THE AIR-RAID ON COBLENZ.

TERRIFIC RESULTS.
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 14.
According to reports from Ger-
many the results of the air-raid on
Coblenz were terrific. The military
have isolated the city. Nobody is
allowed to leave or enter without a
passport. Two munition factories
are burning furiously and vast quanti-
ties of explosives are continually
exploding.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

ENEMY ACTIVITY.

London, Mar. 13.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
We drove off an enemy party near
La Vacquerie and successfully raided
northward of Lens, taking some
prisoners.
A strong enemy party raided a
post southward of Arras after
heavy bombardment.
A few of our men are missing.
Hostile artillery was active south-
west of Cambrai, Loos, Messines and
Passchendaele.

A "LIVELY ENGAGEMENT" ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, Mar. 13.
A French communiqué states:—
After a violent bombardment in the
hill region of Champagne, the Ger-
mans attacked west of Vaudesin-
court.
After a lively engagement we
drove the enemy out of some ad-
vanced trenches in which he obtained
a footing. The enemy suffered seri-
ous losses.
There was fairly considerable re-
ciprocal artillery firing on the left
of the Meuse.

GERMAN REPORT.

A wireless German official report
states:—
We raided French trenches north-
eastward of Promes, destroyed
enemy works and took 90 prisoners.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, Mar. 12.
A French communiqué states:—
There is marked artillery activity
in Argonne and on the right bank
of the Meuse.

FURTHER PROGRESS IN PALESTINE.

London, Mar. 13.
An official report from Palestine
says:—
We slightly advance our line east-
ward of the Jerusalem-Nablus road.
The East Anglians, South Anglians
and Indians on the coastal sector
advanced three miles on an eleven
miles front capturing five villages.
42 of them the enemy stubbornly
resisted.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Mar. 14.
Silver is quoted at 48d.
There are smaller supplies and
the market is steady.

(Continued on Page 13.)



Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES" HONGKONG.



PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Public Auction, to sell by Public Auction,

TUESDAY,
the 19th March, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
One UPRIGHT PIANO by
BRINSMED & SONS, London.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Mar. 13, 1918. 235

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Public Auction, to sell by Public Auction,

TUESDAY,
the 19th March, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK
TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS,
CARPETS, PICTURES, &c., AND A
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
As follows:—
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and
Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, &c., Bed-
room Furniture, comprising Double and
Single Brass and Brass-mounted Bed-
steads, and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards,
Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining
Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional
Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery,
Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery,
Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils,
Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables,
Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood
Furniture, including large 8-Fold Black-
wood Screen with 8-Coloured Panels,
Side Tables, &c., Engravings, Pictures,
&c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Iron Safe,
Several Carpets, &c., &c.
Also
One three quarter size BILLIARD
TABLE with Accessories.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Mar. 13, 1918. 234

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Firm of Messrs. PURCHARD LUTHER & Co., to sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY,
the 25th March, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m., at Market-hall, Kowloon City Road,
A QUANTITY OF
SECOND-HAND CONTRACTORS' PLANT,
Two 15-ft. Invariable vertical double crank compound set condensing twin series direct acting centrifugal pumping engines (one left hand and one right hand) steam cylinders 34½ in. by 21 in. by 15 in. stroke with the necessary fittings and suction and delivery pipes for a lift of about 90 feet.
Two Gates Rock and Ore Breakers (Atlas Chalmers Co.) one No. 6 right angle style and one No. 3 right angle style with revolving screens, scoops, tilters and fittings.
One 18 in. by 10 in. Blake Crusher (Fraser & Chalmers) with manganese jaw plates.
Two Taylor's patent 1 yard Concrete Mixers with Steel Framing and fittings, various and spare parts.
One 6 in. Double Cylinder Manchester Pump by Pearey 7 in. and 12 in. cylinders 14 in. stroke with suction and delivery pipes about 90 ft.
One 18 H.P. double cyl. Robey Portable Engine with usual fittings and accessories.
One 8 in. Belt-driven Centrifugal Pump with suction and delivery pipes about 75-80 ft.
Also
A quantity of Steel Wire Rope, Old Metal, &c.
On view from 10th March.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1918. 241

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,
the 16th March, 1918, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A CONSIGNMENT OF
WHITE GOODS,
Comprising:—
Single and Double Bed Sheets, Satin Quilts, Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Pillow Cases, Sheetings, Turkish Towels, Bath Sheets, Glass Cloths, &c., &c.
Also
A few lots of Brass Ware, Glass Ware and Kinkosan Vases.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Mar. 13, 1918. 236

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,
the 19th March, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
Six "MIAMI" MOTOR CYCLES.
The premier light weight, high tension gear driven armoured magneto with fixed spark, patent leverless handle bar control, &c. complete with tools and accessories.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Mar. 13, 1918. 237

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,
the 19th March, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,
Comprising:—
Single and Double Plain and Hem-stitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Red Quilts Table Cloths, Pure Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Mar. 13, 1918. 238

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

THURSDAY,
the 21st March, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at Rock Villa, No. 13, Wong-Nai-Chong Road, (next door to Le Calvaire),
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.
thereto contained.
Consisting of:—
Carved Blackwood Overmantel, Bottles, Curio and Silver Cabinet, Joss Table, &c.
Teakwood Sideboard and Dinner Waggon, Dining Table and Chairs, China Cabinet, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c.
Teakwood Twin Beds, Teakwood Wardrobes, Dressing Table and Double Bed.
Teakwood In-chest, Cooking Stove and Utensils, &c.
Also
FLO in splendid condition by E. Moutrie & Co., excellent Gramophone, records and record cabinet, white Cockatoo and cage, &c.
On view from Wednesday, the 20th at Noon.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Mar. 9, 1918. 239

BRIDGE SCORERS

In Blocks of 10 SHEETS.
20 cents each.
Your for One Teller.
Obtainable at
The China Mail, Ltd.,
5 Wyndham Street.

ITALY'S LOST ART TREASURES.

STOLEN BY GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN.

What has become of the innumerable and priceless art treasures accumulated along the centuries in the Venetian provinces, now overrun by the Austrian, Turk, and Teuton?
Captain Ugo Ojetti, a noted Italian art expert, who, in company with Dr. Corrado Biondi, was entrusted by the Rome Ministry of Fine Arts with the herculean task of saving whatever could be saved of the threatened artistic patrimony of Italy, has given assurances, says the special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," which will serve to relieve somewhat the uneasiness that is felt by connoisseurs all the world over, more especially through the reports of the recent auction sales of Italian art booty at Berlin, and since the inauguration of the exhibition of stolen treasure at the Academy of Fine Arts in the Kaiser's capital.

Capt. Ugo Ojetti believes that the biggest blunder committed was in making a beginning of the salvage work in districts 60 miles behind the battle front, while leaving exposed till a very critical phase those along the whole front which were actually almost within range of the enemy guns.

DIFFICULTIES AT VENICE.

The work of removing the principal treasures from the city of Venice and the immediate neighbourhood was started as far back as April, 1915, but interrupted a fortnight later through hostile pressure brought to bear upon the Government by local corporations and political magnates. Among the first things taken away were the famous bronze horses over the facade of St. Mark's Basilica and the Titianetto paintings in the school of San Rocco; also a Titian from Treviso, a Cima from Conegliano, and a Giorgione from Castelfranco.

Unfortunately no attention was devoted to the collections existing in places fringing either side of the old frontier line till the great Austrian attack during the summer of 1916. Then the Italian Supreme Command so facilitated the task of packing and transport that after two months' incessant labour the bulk of the public treasures from the museums, libraries, churches, and squares of the towns and villages in the Alpine valleys of Valtellina, Valcamonica, and those above Verona, as also from the Friuli Province right down to the Tagliamento river and Pordenone, had been borne away to safety beyond the Apennines.

Nearly all the Government art experts of Northern Italy lent willing hands in this colossal undertaking, and but for the obstinate obstructive campaigns of local bunglers the clearance would have been completed. Still, Captain Ojetti expresses the belief that such treasure as has unhappily fallen into the enemy's clutches is mostly derived from the numerous private or semi-public collections, or else was lost because, notwithstanding the rigorous Italian law for the protection of national art, no real official inventory was ever made, in spite of the fact that Venice and Friuli have been integral parts of the Italian kingdom for over half a century.

WEEK'S REVENUE TOLL.

During the memorable retreat from the Isontro 42 truck loads of treasure were got away safely to this side of the Piave by dint of feverish toil kept up all day and all night throughout a week. The fate of the Udine treasures is due to the opposition of the Town Council, but, perhaps, the most regrettable losses of all are those of the previous collection of illuminated manuscripts, historical papers, miniatures, and codices preserved in the library of Count Manin's family palace at Passariano, near Camporotondo.

Despite their vaunted culture, the German invaders, who overtook the Austrian ally by carrying off to Berlin in a couple of months whatever of value remained in Cividale, Udine, and the rest of the occupied territory, further destroyed of set purpose not only the celebrated temple of Cinova at Possagno, but also the Villa Soderini at Nerves, well-known as containing Titian's frescoes. After sifting upon it a large quantity of incendiary bombs, the Germans kept the whole place under constant fire, with the object of preventing all efforts at salvaging its historic relics from the flames.

The Italians, on the contrary, during their long occupation of Gorizia, Conegliano, Montebelluna, and Aquileia, finished cataloguing the archives and museums. Although they carefully stored away underground in about a thousand packing cases the manuscripts, precious gems, glass, tapestries, and terra cotta, they allowed nothing, whatever, to be pillaged from the war zone.

FROM AMID THE PLAGUE.

LETTERS FROM THE BELGIAN MISSIONARIES.

The following are translations of letters sent to the "N.C. Daily News" by the Procureur des Missions Belges.
Tingliutze (near Ningninguan, Shanai), Feb. 8th.

It is very difficult to give you precise news of pneumonia plague in our district for two reasons: firstly, we have completely isolated all our villages, making correspondence most difficult, and secondly, the peasantry for superstitious reasons fear to mention the word "plague"; and consequently do not tell us what the situation is in their own homes. I will, however, tell you in all good faith what we know here.

You know how this terrible disease first demonstrated its presence. When it appeared in the town of Paotowchen the "foreigners" of Kili, who were there for commercial purposes, fled at once to their homes. It is thus that, travelling by the chief roads, they infected all the countryside. In addition to this there was the fact that the transport of wool to Fengchen continued right up to January 21st. Those are the two causes for the visit of the plague to our district. The plague quickly manifested itself at Kueihucheng and from there followed the main road, a length of 400 li, which led to Fengchen. All along the length of this road there have been cases of plague and these in turn have been centres of infection from which the pest has spread all over the district.

THE OLD SLANDER.

You have probably read in the papers how the doctors sent to combat the plague were received at Fengchen. People who have come from that town have told me that "the European doctors had come to spread the plague throughout the whole country: after the death of their patients they have a fine opportunity of removing their hearts from which to make medicine"—always the same prejudiced tools. Nevertheless, I would tell you frankly that the doctors would have done much better if they had immediately gone to the villages infected in the interior, where our missionaries are remaining, out of a sense of duty and charity, near their people who are ill. As we are well looked upon in the district these gentlemen would have been able to work with convenience to save those who were still to be saved, and been able to give us good advice and make extensive research into the disease. It is a pity that they do not come even now.

Here we are practically surrounded by infected villages. My people mount guard at the four corners of the village and no one is allowed to enter or leave. Unfortunately, this terrible scourge afflicts us here, I shall isolate the family involved and burn the infected house. I hope that God will give us courage to carry this through.

I forget to tell you that some distance from here there is a police station attached to which are 20 men armed with very good rifles. This evening, towards nine o'clock, we heard a brisk fusillade. What were they doing? They were endeavouring to kill the devils of the plague, they said. They wish to enter the other villages, they say, to seek other victims; they do not see the devils, they admit, but they clearly hear the stamping of the devils' horses.

SCENES IN MONGOLIA.

Sivanze (near Kalgan), Feb. 17th.
I am going to describe to you in a few lines the situation in our vicariate of Central Mongolia, as far as we know it here in the central station.

There has not been any case of plague in Kalgan, nor in all the country to the east of this town. All the country to the west of Kalgan to Erhtancho and for 100 li beyond that was still involved at the beginning of this month. In the plain of Tsoumou (north of Fengchen) there have been numerous cases but not yet fatal.

THE MAN WHO GETS THERE.

14 the man who has blood—red, rich, red, blood and plenty of it—his body—
WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND makes blood—lots of it—bright, strong, nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices \$1.00 and \$2.50

THE PERFECTION NERVE FOOD.

THE IDEAL RECONSTRUCTIVE NERVE FOOD.

Amongst the Christians except at Kung-keo, Kuan-ssan and Hui-tai, in the neighbourhood of Ning Ninguan, there are many cases, but not among the Christians, according to the latest news.
At Kueihucheng there are more than 1,000 dead and the situation is very grave in the neighbourhood. There are also many cases in the plain to the south of Kueihucheng, but none among the Christians except at Chetatal, where there were 12 cases. To the north of Kueihucheng, at Hupa, there are many infected localities. The plague was imported into this region by a man who came from a place 40 li east of Kueihucheng. Amongst our converts there have been quite a dozen deaths at Wuhao and Sanhao; while quite a number of other villages are infected.

WHO HELP THEMSELVES.

As you will see we are very apparently protected by the Divine Providence; many of our Christian settlements are surrounded by infected villages. Our missionaries have demonstrated great courage. They have organized patrols, which completely isolate the villages in which they are stationed, and they are seeing to it that the strict orders which they have given are obeyed. It is the only means we have of arresting the spread of this scourge, but who knows whether the Chinese will be able to appreciate the work this entails for the missionaries.

I believe I am able to say that all our fathers know what precautions they should take: it is only necessary for but one microbe to gain entrance to the respiratory channels to kill the strongest man. As we are continually going to the houses of our plague-stricken Christians to give them the last Sacraments you will understand that despite all precautions one or other of us might fall. We endeavour to get the head men of the villages, in which we are not established, to understand the measures which they should take.

Our heroic Father E. Gillis has applied to his superiors for permission to go into the infected districts in order to let it be known everywhere what should be done. He has obtained permission and has left on his mission of mercy.

The vicariate of Central Mongolia is situated north of the Great Wall and stretches east and west from Doloncor to Tokoto (including portions of Shansi and Chihli) and is under the care of the Mission Belges de Scheut. The bishop is Mgr. Jérôme van Aartselaar.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE
TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 185 Peak.
Apply—
DUNCAN CLARK,
LAW, CHARTERED & CO.
Hongkong, Mar. 1, 1918. 195

FOR SALE

FOR SALE
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
MOTOR YACHT
Built 1916, had very little usage, Hull Length, waterline 28' 8"; over all 36' Beam 7' 6" Draft 4' 6"
Motor "Scipio" Heavy duty 14 H.P. Complete with Lavatory, Refrigerator, a Suit of Sails, and all Accessories.
Price and full particulars may be had from the Undersigned.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 8, 1918. 27

TO LET

TO LET
OFFICES in York Building.
HOUSES on Shamien, Canton.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET

TO LET
IMMEDIATE ENTRY for very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 46 Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 202

TO LET

TO LET
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Four rooms, bath and kitchen.
Apply to
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexander Buildings
Hongkong, August 23, 1917. 203

INTIMATIONS

THE PERFECTION NERVE FOOD.

THE IDEAL RECONSTRUCTIVE NERVE FOOD.



Tempting, Palatable, Wholly Digestible.

Earlier and inferior products, representing the effort to give the nerves directly the nourishment they cannot get from ordinary food, are now displaced by the more scientific and more highly perfected All-British "SANAPHOS." It is an eminent scientist's "recipe straight for nerve nutrition and repair." It is a white powder which dissolves in water, making a tempting and palatable beverage. Benefit is felt almost immediately.

"Sanaphos" is sold by all Chemists. Books are held by and requests for samples should be addressed to—Fletcher & Co., 25 The Queen's, Dispensary, Hong Kong.
Wholesale Distributors for India and Far East—Dicks Brothers, Ltd., Middlemore Street, London, E.C. 4.

YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.
CLARK & Co.
SPECIAL OPTICIANS
35, BLOOMSBURY CHURCH RD.
HONGKONG & MANILA.
The vicariate of Central Mongolia is situated north of the Great Wall and stretches east and west from Doloncor to Tokoto (including portions of Shansi and Chihli) and is under the care of the Mission Belges de Scheut. The bishop is Mgr. Jérôme van Aartselaar.

"REGAL" RECORDS.

7230 Flash of Steel March (Band)
7231 The Phantom Brigade
7232 Little Cadet (Inter-
mezzo)
7233 Reminiscences of Wales...
Parts 1 and 2
7234 Popular Songs Medley (Concertina)
Parts 1 and 2
7235 All the Boys come Home...
Band
7236 Australia will be There...
Band

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

TEL. 1322

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS.

SILK MERCHANTS.

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
NEW YORK
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.
Branches:—
CANTON
SHANGHAI
HONGKONG
BOMBAY

HEAD OFFICE: Koro's Buildings, HONGKONG.

THE NEW PHENOL REMEDY

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF PHENOLIC ACID POISONING. A GUARANTEE FOR YOUR LIFE.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF PHENOLIC ACID POISONING. A GUARANTEE FOR YOUR LIFE.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF PHENOLIC ACID POISONING. A GUARANTEE FOR YOUR LIFE.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF PHENOLIC ACID POISONING. A GUARANTEE FOR YOUR LIFE.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF PHENOLIC ACID POISONING. A GUARANTEE FOR YOUR LIFE.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF PHENOLIC ACID POISONING. A GUARANTEE FOR YOUR LIFE.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF PHENOLIC ACID POISONING. A GUARANTEE FOR YOUR LIFE.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF PHENOLIC ACID POISONING. A GUARANTEE FOR YOUR LIFE.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF PHENOLIC ACID POISONING. A GUARANTEE FOR YOUR LIFE.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF PHENOLIC ACID POISONING. A GUARANTEE FOR YOUR LIFE.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF PHENOLIC ACID POISONING. A GUARANTEE FOR YOUR LIFE.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF PHENOLIC ACID POISONING. A GUARANTEE FOR YOUR LIFE.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF PHENOLIC ACID POISONING. A GUARANTEE FOR YOUR LIFE.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF PHENOLIC ACID POISONING. A GUARANTEE FOR YOUR LIFE.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF PHENOLIC ACID POISONING. A GUARANTEE FOR YOUR LIFE.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF PHENOLIC ACID POISONING. A GUARANTEE FOR YOUR LIFE.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF PHENOLIC ACID POISONING. A GUARANTEE FOR YOUR LIFE.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF PHENOLIC ACID POISONING. A GUARANTEE FOR YOUR LIFE.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF PHENOLIC ACID POISONING. A GUARANTEE FOR YOUR LIFE.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF PHENOLIC ACID POISONING. A GUARANTEE FOR YOUR LIFE.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF PHENOLIC ACID POISONING. A GUARANTEE FOR YOUR LIFE.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF PHENOLIC ACID POISONING. A GUARANTEE FOR YOUR LIFE.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF PHENOLIC ACID POISONING. A GUARANTEE FOR YOUR LIFE.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF PHENOLIC ACID POISONING. A GUARANTEE FOR YOUR LIFE.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF PHENOLIC ACID POISONING. A GUARANTEE FOR YOUR LIFE.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA

(Mitsubishi Co.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

Sole Proprietors of
TAKASHIMA, OCHI MUTA &
KISHIMOTO, YOSHINOBU
HOJO, NAKAMURA, SATO, KASADA
SHINNEW, KAMITAMADA, BIRAI
& OTUBARI COLLIERIES.
AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

Head Office:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—
Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu, Wakamatsu
Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama
Nagoya, Tsurumi, Yawata, Yokohama
Hankow, Peking, Dairen,
Tientsin, London, New York,
Shanghai, Hongkong,
Hainan, Canton,
Singapore.

Cable Address:—IWABAKI
Codes:—A. I. A. B. C. 4th Ed.
Western Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—
CHINKIANG: Messrs. Gearing &
27/65, 66, 67
MANILA: Messrs. Masandray &
Co., Ltd.
SINGAPORE: Messrs. Borneo Co.,
Ltd.
GLASGOW: Messrs. A. R. Brown
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.
For Particulars apply to
S. KAWATE,
No. 2, PAPER STREET,
HONGKONG.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER

EVER ISSUED UNDER

PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION

THE CHINESE MAIL

THE CHINESE MAIL

THE CHINESE MAIL

THE CHINESE MAIL

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE
DISINFECTANT.

The best preventative of
INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Telephone 618.

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the COCHEN-D.)

FRIDAY.

the 22nd March, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 6, Des Voeux Road, Corner of

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
Glass and Crockery Ware, &c., &c.

Electric Ceiling Fans, Fittings, &c.
(Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale).

TERMS—Cash.
HUGHES & ROUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Mar. 15, 1918. 243

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship, "KITANO MARU," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns at Kowloon Wharf and Godowns Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, marked by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Goods, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 21st March, 1918, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 15, 1918. 242

TO-MORROW'S OVERLAND CHINA MAIL

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"CHINA MAIL."

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
OF THE WEEK.

THE WEEK'S REPORTS OF THE
TRAGEDY INQUIRY.

PRICE 25 cts. (cash) per Copy

THE CALENDAR.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

MONDAY, Mar. 18.—

6.30 p.m.—Annual Meeting of Members of Hongkong Club.

TUESDAY, Mar. 19.—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture &c. at Messrs. Hughes & Hough's.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Linens at Hughes & Hough's.

SATURDAY, Mar. 23.—

11.30 a.m.—Green Island Cement Co. annual meeting.

MONDAY, Mar. 25.—

11 a.m.—Auction of Messrs. Pritchard, Lowther & Co.'s Contractors' plant at Matakauk.

12 Noon—Annual Meeting of Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

11.30 a.m.—Annual Meeting of China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.

12 Noon—Annual Meeting of the Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.

FRIDAY, March 22—

Good Friday.

SUNDAY, March 24—

Easter Sunday.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAR. 15, 1918.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IDEA.

THE League of Nations proposal is one which has elicited expressions of approval from friend and foe alike. Germany's acceptance of the idea, by the mouth of the Kaiser, has seemed in some quarters to indicate a repentant spirit, for the purpose of the League of Nations adumbrated by President Wilson is primarily the prevention of the very crimes against nations with which Germany started the war and which she is to-day committing in Russia. In a few words of pointed irony Mr. LLOYD GEORGE in his speech sets the German attitude towards the League of Nations in its proper light. "The Kaiser," he said, "had not only accepted the League of Nations, but Germany was prepared to put herself at the head of it! The spirit of dominance is still there—the dagger wrapped in the Sermon on the Mount." The point of the argument is that Germany must be beaten before she can be admitted into the League of Nations; otherwise she would dominate it. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE is not the first to point out this danger. It is doubtless recognized by all the Allied Governments and that is probably why we hear so little about the projected League at this stage of the war. Some weeks ago *The Observer* stated the case in these terms: "Suppose, for argument, that an unbeaten Germany were admitted into a League of Nations. In that case she would dominate it. She would keep her present partners. She would draw new allies to her orbit. After such a war as she would have fought against the whole array of the Allies and their democracies, Germany's power and prestige would be unvalued; and so would be the rapidity of her recovery from war. Her ascendancy would be more easily and thoroughly asserted than before the war. Democracy would be retarded; perhaps altogether reversed in some countries where it now exists. Under German leadership the majority of the League of Nations would be a combination far mightier than the present Central League; it would be immensely strong at sea and in the air. The English-speaking world would have to fight under more disadvantages than now or surrender to continual encroachments and aggressive requisitions." We have no doubt that the German argument is that a League of Nations which is not dominated by an unbeaten Germany would be dominated by the present Entente Powers, and England especially. This specious argument would no doubt appeal to the German people. But it is not, of course, a question of what Power or group of Powers shall dominate the League, but rather what is to be its guiding purpose. What the Allies aim at is realisation of the vision expressed by the poet TENNYSON in his words:

When the war drum beats no longer
And the battleflags are furled
In the Parliament of man, the federation of the world.

That is the sort of League which the Allies conceive and which they are fighting to secure—a League of Nations which will secure to each and all its integrity and its Freedom and at the same time impose guarantees against aggressive military action. It is an ideal worth striving for—this ideal of permanent peace by effective international guarantees and arrangements which will remove and avoid the misunderstandings that generate suspicion and mistrust.

Large placards bearing the notice "No Germans or Austrians are permitted in this hotel" appear at the entrances of the Palace and Astor House hotels at Shanghai. It is understood that the directors took action following protest of guests that enemy subjects were frequenting the bars, particularly at the Palace.

The death is reported in Northern papers of Mr. James Clifton Smith, second engineer in the Indo-China S. N. Co.'s coastal service, which occurred on February 12, on board the T.K.K.S. Nippon Maru, when en route from Yokohama to San Francisco. He died shortly after an accident which occurred in the swimming tank. When diving, he hit the wooden side-board with his head, and this caused a fracture of the base of the skull, and paralysis. His body was embalmed and was taken to San Francisco. The funeral service was held on board by the Rev. R. S. Underhill. The late Mr. Smith, who was only 25 years of age, was a native of Castle Douglas, Scotland.

THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH
EMPIRE.

HONOURS FOR HONGKONG
RESIDENTS.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the following appointments to the most Excellent Order of the British Empire:

To be Commanders:—
Mr. J. H. Kemp
Mr. F. C. Jenkins

To be Officers:—
Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C.
Mr. N. J. Stubb
Mr. C. G. Alabaster

To be Member:—
Mr. R. O. Hutchison

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LIMITED.

We are officially informed that, subject to audit, the General Managers and Consulting Committee of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., will recommend at the forthcoming Meeting of Shareholders, to be held on the 27th instant, the payment, out of the profits for the year 1916, of a dividend of \$37.00 per share, absorbing \$216,000; to pay \$5,000 to credit of Reinsurance Fund; \$98,034.73 to credit of Investment and Exchange Fluctuation Account; and to carry forward \$394,528.77 in respect of the year 1917.

SUMMARY COURT HUMOUR.

NOT DEAD BUT SLEEPING.

During the Friday morning Summary Court list, to-day, Mr. Bulmer Johnston informed Mr. Justice Gompertz that a case in which he was engaged had "gone to sleep" and he did not remember much about it.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: "I had hoped that it was dead."

The case will be jolted into wakefulness on Monday week.

UNION CHURCH WORK PARTY.

The Ladies' Working Party of Union Church, held, sent to Colonel Gordon Hall, 27th General Hospital, Egypt, two cases containing:—384 rolled bandages, 49 many-balled bandages, 12 eye bandages, 62 pairs pyjamas, 185 shirts, 12 vests, 471 handkerchiefs, 222 pairs of socks, 27 pairs of slippers, 7 pairs of knee caps, 31 pairs of bed socks, 20 pairs of mittens, 65 mufflers, 19 helmets, 26 wool caps, 107 milk covers, 5 surgical caps, 6 cholera belts, 12 hospital squares, 72 towels, 100 lace cloths, and 12 mops.

THE RACE COURSE TRAGEDY.

SIXTH DAY OF ENQUIRY.

The Race Course tragedy enquiry was resumed this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood, Coroner, and a Jury consisting of Messrs. A. H. Barlow, W. C. Jack and J. H. Wallace.

G. Remedios, clerk in the Mercantile Bank, and partner in No. 8 Stand, in reply to the Coroner, said he occupied half of the first floor of No. 8 stand and part of the top floor of No. 9 stand. The ground floor of No. 8 was occupied by Mr. Rosario, who is dead. He had been partner in No. 8 stand for the last 15 years. The shed had been of the same height, two and a half storeys, for four years. Two Chinese chatties were used in his shed on the first floor, for boiling water. He was on the first floor, at the time of the collapse, selling sweep tickets. He heard people running which he judged to come from two or three sheds behind him. People started to run from his stand, towards the entrances on the Golf Club House side. The entrance was on the first floor. The shed had not then fallen. He shouted to the people not to run; then suddenly he felt himself going down with the stand and he became pinned in the debris. He heard cries for help, and people were running away and jumping on him. They were running towards the Race Course. He got his penknife and cut a hole in the matted and that freed his head and he could see. He saw a fire in the direction of shed No. 11. It was burning very fiercely and No. 9 shed was also burning. He forced the hole bigger, and got himself out and dragged his wife out through the same hole. Some soldiers helped her out on to the Race Course side. So far as he could judge, about a dozen people perished in his shed. His shed fell toward the cemetery. He thought his stand fell because it was pushed down by the other stands. There were about 250 people in his stand. Admission was by invitation card, of which 500 were issued. There were two Portuguese porters at the door, and they were instructed to ask for a card in each case.

By the Coroner: His stand was called the D. A. J. A. stand; that represented the initials of the four partners—D. Lopez, A. Rocha, J. Remedios and A. Ormuid. He let off the ground floor to Mr. Rosario for cash sweeps and betting. Electric light was installed in the first floor of his stand. He could not say who installed the light; that was done by Mr. Rocha. He did not know what caused the people to run. There was a separate entrance to his shed. He had heard that one of the floors of a stand had given way, but he could not remember in what year that occurred. There was no accident then and the people afterwards went back. His stand caught fire from the next stand. The largest number of people he had ever had in his stand was about 300. He did not know how many people were in the ground floor. He did not know how many people were killed in the ground floor.

By the Coroner: It was about five minutes after the collapse that he saw the fire.

By Mr. Bowley: He was running cash sweeps and a part-mutual in his shed. He conducted them. He took precautions against fire. He had sand under the chatties and four big buckets of water. During the intervals he went round and warned the people to be careful. There were stunts in the front of his stand. He could not say for certain whether there were any stunts at the back. Mr. Ormuid could say.

A. G. Remedios, an assistant in the Hongkong Electric Light Company, in reply to the Coroner, said he was assisting in No. 8 stand on the ground floor. It was worked by Mr. Rosario. There were small chatties on the ground floor. Wood was used as fuel. A Chinese was in charge of the chatties. There were six electric lights put in by the Chinese contractors. The Company's current was used. Admission was open to the public and by invitation ticket. At the time of the collapse there were over 300 people in the stand. It was packed at the time of the collapse. It was difficult to get in and out on account of the crowd. He could not say what caused the collapse. There was a separate entrance to the stand; about three feet off the ground. He could not say whether the gangway was broken during the crash.

By Mr. Bowley: Mr. Rosario charged commission on the cash sweeps. He saw some big water buckets in the time round. The bucket was for washing up. He did not see any fire buckets.

By Mr. Stevenson: Before the collapse he did not notice the electric light going out and come on again.

THE RACE COURSE TRAGEDY.

SIXTH DAY OF ENQUIRY.

The Race Course tragedy enquiry was resumed this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood, Coroner, and a Jury consisting of Messrs. A. H. Barlow, W. C. Jack and J. H. Wallace.

G. Remedios, clerk in the Mercantile Bank, and partner in No. 8 Stand, in reply to the Coroner, said he occupied half of the first floor of No. 8 stand and part of the top floor of No. 9 stand. The ground floor of No. 8 was occupied by Mr. Rosario, who is dead. He had been partner in No. 8 stand for the last 15 years. The shed had been of the same height, two and a half storeys, for four years. Two Chinese chatties were used in his shed on the first floor, for boiling water. He was on the first floor, at the time of the collapse, selling sweep tickets. He heard people running which he judged to come from two or three sheds behind him. People started to run from his stand, towards the entrances on the Golf Club House side. The entrance was on the first floor. The shed had not then fallen. He shouted to the people not to run; then suddenly he felt himself going down with the stand and he became pinned in the debris. He heard cries for help, and people were running away and jumping on him. They were running towards the Race Course. He got his penknife and cut a hole in the matted and that freed his head and he could see. He saw a fire in the direction of shed No. 11. It was burning very fiercely and No. 9 shed was also burning. He forced the hole bigger, and got himself out and dragged his wife out through the same hole. Some soldiers helped her out on to the Race Course side. So far as he could judge, about a dozen people perished in his shed. His shed fell toward the cemetery. He thought his stand fell because it was pushed down by the other stands. There were about 250 people in his stand. Admission was by invitation card, of which 500 were issued. There were two Portuguese porters at the door, and they were instructed to ask for a card in each case.

By the Coroner: His stand was called the D. A. J. A. stand; that represented the initials of the four partners—D. Lopez, A. Rocha, J. Remedios and A. Ormuid. He let off the ground floor to Mr. Rosario for cash sweeps and betting. Electric light was installed in the first floor of his stand. He could not say who installed the light; that was done by Mr. Rocha. He did not know what caused the people to run. There was a separate entrance to his shed. He had heard that one of the floors of a stand had given way, but he could not remember in what year that occurred. There was no accident then and the people afterwards went back. His stand caught fire from the next stand. The largest number of people he had ever had in his stand was about 300. He did not know how many people were in the ground floor. He did not know how many people were killed in the ground floor.

By the Coroner: It was about five minutes after the collapse that he saw the fire.

By Mr. Bowley: He was running cash sweeps and a part-mutual in his shed. He conducted them. He took precautions against fire. He had sand under the chatties and four big buckets of water. During the intervals he went round and warned the people to be careful. There were stunts in the front of his stand. He could not say for certain whether there were any stunts at the back. Mr. Ormuid could say.

A. G. Remedios, an assistant in the Hongkong Electric Light Company, in reply to the Coroner, said he was assisting in No. 8 stand on the ground floor. It was worked by Mr. Rosario. There were small chatties on the ground floor. Wood was used as fuel. A Chinese was in charge of the chatties. There were six electric lights put in by the Chinese contractors. The Company's current was used. Admission was open to the public and by invitation ticket. At the time of the collapse there were over 300 people in the stand. It was packed at the time of the collapse. It was difficult to get in and out on account of the crowd. He could not say what caused the collapse. There was a separate entrance to the stand; about three feet off the ground. He could not say whether the gangway was broken during the crash.

By Mr. Bowley: Mr. Rosario charged commission on the cash sweeps. He saw some big water buckets in the time round. The bucket was for washing up. He did not see any fire buckets.

By Mr. Stevenson: Before the collapse he did not notice the electric light going out and come on again.

THE RACE COURSE TRAGEDY.

SIXTH DAY OF ENQUIRY.

The Race Course tragedy enquiry was resumed this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood, Coroner, and a Jury consisting of Messrs. A. H. Barlow, W. C. Jack and J. H. Wallace.

G. Remedios, clerk in the Mercantile Bank, and partner in No. 8 Stand, in reply to the Coroner, said he occupied half of the first floor of No. 8 stand and part of the top floor of No. 9 stand. The ground floor of No. 8 was occupied by Mr. Rosario, who is dead. He had been partner in No. 8 stand for the last 15 years. The shed had been of the same height, two and a half storeys, for four years. Two Chinese chatties were used in his shed on the first floor, for boiling water. He was on the first floor, at the time of the collapse, selling sweep tickets. He heard people running which he judged to come from two or three sheds behind him. People started to run from his stand, towards the entrances on the Golf Club House side. The entrance was on the first floor. The shed had not then fallen. He shouted to the people not to run; then suddenly he felt himself going down with the stand and he became pinned in the debris. He heard cries for help, and people were running away and jumping on him. They were running towards the Race Course. He got his penknife and cut a hole in the matted and that freed his head and he could see. He saw a fire in the direction of shed No. 11. It was burning very fiercely and No. 9 shed was also burning. He forced the hole bigger, and got himself out and dragged his wife out through the same hole. Some soldiers helped her out on to the Race Course side. So far as he could judge, about a dozen people perished in his shed. His shed fell toward the cemetery. He thought his stand fell because it was pushed down by the other stands. There were about 250 people in his stand. Admission was by invitation card, of which 500 were issued. There were two Portuguese porters at the door, and they were instructed to ask for a card in each case.

By the Coroner: His stand was called the D. A. J. A. stand; that represented the initials of the four partners—D. Lopez, A. Rocha, J. Remedios and A. Ormuid. He let off the ground floor to Mr. Rosario for cash sweeps and betting. Electric light was installed in the first floor of his stand. He could not say who installed the light; that was done by Mr. Rocha. He did not know what caused the people to run. There was a separate entrance to his shed. He had heard that one of the floors of a stand had given way, but he could not remember in what year that occurred. There was no accident then and the people afterwards went back. His stand caught fire from the next stand. The largest number of people he had ever had in his stand was about 300. He did not know how many people were in the ground floor. He did not know how many people were killed in the ground floor.

By the Coroner: It was about five minutes after the collapse that he saw the fire.

By Mr. Bowley: He was running cash sweeps and a part-mutual in his shed. He conducted them. He took precautions against fire. He had sand under the chatties and four big buckets of water. During the intervals he went round and warned the people to be careful. There were stunts in the front of his stand. He could not say for certain whether there were any stunts at the back. Mr. Ormuid could say.

A. G. Remedios, an assistant in the Hongkong Electric Light Company, in reply to the Coroner, said he was assisting in No. 8 stand on the ground floor. It was worked by Mr. Rosario. There were small chatties on the ground floor. Wood was used as fuel. A Chinese was in charge of the chatties. There were six electric lights put in by the Chinese contractors. The Company's current was used. Admission was open to the public and by invitation ticket. At the time of the collapse there were over 300 people in the stand. It was packed at the time of the collapse. It was difficult to get in and out on account of the crowd. He could not say what caused the collapse. There was a separate entrance to the stand; about three feet off the ground. He could not say whether the gangway was broken during the crash.

By Mr. Bowley: Mr. Rosario charged commission on the cash sweeps. He saw some big water buckets in the time round. The bucket was for washing up. He did not see any fire buckets.

By Mr. Stevenson: Before the collapse he did not notice the electric light going out and come on again.

THE RACE COURSE TRAGEDY.

SIXTH DAY OF ENQUIRY.

The Race Course tragedy enquiry was resumed this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood, Coroner, and a Jury consisting of Messrs. A. H. Barlow, W. C. Jack and J. H. Wallace.

G. Remedios, clerk in the Mercantile Bank, and partner in No. 8 Stand, in reply to the Coroner, said he occupied half of the first floor of No. 8 stand and part of the top floor of No. 9 stand. The ground floor of No. 8 was occupied by Mr. Rosario, who is dead. He had been partner in No. 8 stand for the last 15 years. The shed had been of the same height, two and a half storeys, for four years. Two Chinese chatties were used in his shed on the first floor, for boiling water. He was on the first floor, at the time of the collapse, selling sweep tickets. He heard people running which he judged to come from two or three sheds behind him. People started to run from his stand, towards the entrances on the Golf Club House side. The entrance was on the first floor. The shed had not then fallen. He shouted to the people not to run; then suddenly he felt himself going down with the stand and he became pinned in the debris. He heard cries for help, and people were running away and jumping on him. They were running towards the Race Course. He got his penknife and cut a hole in the matted and that freed his head and he could see. He saw a fire in the direction of shed No. 11. It was burning very fiercely and No. 9 shed was also burning. He forced the hole bigger, and got himself out and dragged his wife out through the same hole. Some soldiers helped her out on to the Race Course side. So far as he could judge, about a dozen people perished in his shed. His shed fell toward the cemetery. He thought his stand fell because it was pushed down by the other stands. There were about 250 people in his stand. Admission was by invitation card, of which 500 were issued. There were two Portuguese porters at the door, and they were instructed to ask for a card in each case.

By the Coroner: His stand was called the D. A. J. A. stand; that represented the initials of the four partners—D. Lopez, A. Rocha, J. Remedios and A. Ormuid. He let off the ground floor to Mr. Rosario for cash sweeps and betting. Electric light was installed in the first floor of his stand. He could not say who installed the light; that was done by Mr. Rocha. He did not know what caused the people to run. There was a separate entrance to his shed. He had heard that one of the floors of a stand had given way, but he could not remember in what year that occurred. There was no accident then and the people afterwards went back. His stand caught fire from the next stand. The largest number of people he had ever had in his stand was about 300. He did not know how many people were in the ground floor. He did not know how many people were killed in the ground floor.

By the Coroner: It was about five minutes after the collapse that he saw the fire.

By Mr. Bowley: He was running cash sweeps and a part-mutual in his shed. He conducted them. He took precautions against fire. He had sand under the chatties and four big buckets of water. During the intervals he went round and warned the people to be careful. There were stunts in the front of his stand. He could not say for certain whether there were any stunts at the back. Mr. Ormuid could say.

A. G. Remedios, an assistant in the Hongkong Electric Light Company, in reply to the Coroner, said he was assisting in No. 8 stand on the ground floor. It was worked by Mr. Rosario. There were small chatties on the ground floor. Wood was used as fuel. A Chinese was in charge of the chatties. There were six electric lights put in by the Chinese contractors. The Company's current was used. Admission was open to the public and by invitation ticket. At the time of the collapse there were over 300 people in the stand. It was packed at the time of the collapse. It was difficult to get in and out on account of the crowd. He could not say what caused the collapse. There was a separate entrance to the stand; about three feet off the ground. He could not say whether the gangway was broken during the crash.

By Mr. Bowley: Mr. Rosario charged commission on the cash sweeps. He saw some big water buckets in the time round. The bucket was for washing up. He did not see any fire buckets.

By Mr. Stevenson: Before the collapse he did not notice the electric light going out and come on again.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(The "China Mail" Service.)

THE MUKDEN TUCHUN'S MARCH ON PEKING.

PEKING, Mar. 14.

Chang Chok Lun's troops are commencing their march from Langfang and neighbouring cities, and the price of commodities is rising rapidly.

POLITICAL CHANGES EXPECTED.

PEKING, Mar. 14.

Yang Shi Chi has arrived in Peking.

Great changes are expected in political circles.

DEPRECIATED BANK OF CHINA NOTES.

PEKING, Mar. 14.

There are Bank of China notes of a face value of \$50,000,000 quoted at 55 on the market.

The commercial community of Peking is greatly agitated over the question and the Cabinet is making fruitless efforts to raise the notes to their face value.

THE FAR EAST.

DR. MORRISON ON THE OUTLOOK.

Dr. G. E. Morrison, official adviser to the Chinese Government, delivered an address at Melbourne on the Far Eastern problem. He said that sooner or later the development of this problem would compel the earnest attention of every thoughtful Australian. Only two weeks distance from the Australian shores lay China, with four-and-a-half million square miles of territory and 350,000,000 people, with an annual increase greater than the population of Australia.

CHINA'S RICHES.

China was endowed with every natural gift and embraced the richest area of unexploited country on the earth's surface at the present time. Although such a country lay within such a short distance of Australia the Australians took little interest in it. Prudence should suggest that interest in it should do their best to bring their products to such a market. China was not a rich country, but it was a country of great potentialities. The import duties were only nominally 5 per cent, and actually less than 5 per cent. What a favourable tariff this was for Australian products.

Dr. Morrison then dealt with China's relations with Russia, America, Great Britain and Japan. With regard to Russia, China, with her undefended border line running for thousands of miles alongside Russian territory, had always been afraid of her powerful military neighbour. On the part of Russia there had been the constant fear of an influx of Chinese into Siberia, and measures had been taken to prevent this. Now that Russia had been destroyed by the action of Amurhats, this influx could go on unchecked.

AMERICA'S ASSISTANCE.

Regarding America, her policy for a long time past had been to uplift the people of China, who had worked continuously in this direction. Schools and colleges had been erected by American philanthropists for the education of the Chinese. Two million pounds sterling out of \$50,000,000 of the American War indemnity had been diverted towards the education of Chinese in America. There were 135 Chinese students in Harvard, Yale and other American colleges. Great activity had also been shown by America in developing trade with China. Relations had not always been so harmonious. In 1905, owing to the immense stupidity with which the immigration laws had been administered in New York widespread indignation was created in China, with the result that the great boycott ever known in the world took place at the expense of America. This caused a loss of American manufacturers of \$2,000,000 sterling. The boycott also had the effect of bringing the Chinese people together in a greater measure than ever happened before. It awakened them to the consciousness of their nationality.

BRITISH RELATIONS.

Great Britain's relations with China were on the whole good. The British Government in all its dealings with the Chinese had been loyal, carried out its obligations. The position of Great Britain was predominant at the present time, and our efforts should be to retain the predominance. Dr. Morrison said that the work of the British Minister at Peking, Sir John Jordan, whose knowledge of America was unsurpassed, and who retained the entire confidence of the Chinese people. He eulogised the work of the British Consulate in China, who held an unequalled record of 50 years' service, and also the work of the British missionaries. Travellers in China were never more than five days' distance from one of these missionary stations.

JAPAN.

Referring to Japan, Dr. Morrison paid high tribute to the work done in Korea to the effect of displaying in China, and the constant improvement of Japan's relations with China. Towards the Japanese Government-General in Korea, Dr. Morrison said that the work he had done there was equal to any reconstruction work ever done in the world. Japan contained 35,000,000 people, and the population was increasing at the rate of 0.81 per cent a year, equaling the population of Queensland. They had gained great accessions of strength by adding Korea with 15,475,000 people to the Japanese Empire. There were now 50,475,0

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON AND BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

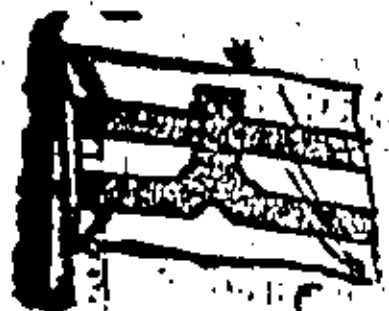
SHANGHAI, MOI AND KOBE.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, etc. apply to—
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"AFRICA MARU".....Wednesday, 20th March at 3 p.m.
"CANADA MARU".....Tuesday, 2nd April at 3 p.m.
"MANILA MARU".....Thursday, 25th April at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KALUO MARU".....Sunday, 17th Mar. at 10 a.m.
"AMAKURA MARU".....Sunday, 24th Mar. at 10 a.m.Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio-de-Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to those ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

K. YAMASAKI Manager.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU

and vice versa, fortnightly joint-service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	Tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO via	8,000	26th March
Rembrandt	10,000	3rd April
Comet	10,000	17th April

To JAVA and SINGAPORE	Tons	Sailings
Bindjant	8,000	27th March
Kawi	8,000	28th March
Groden	10,000	30th March
Vodde	10,000	30th March

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVAS-CHINA-JAPAN L.N.W. Agents.

TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576.

HONGKONG-SEATTLE.

Steamer about beginning of April

Per Cargo Space apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong:

Steamer from Hongkong	on or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A. STAMER	Shortly		

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about

For sailing dates, freight or passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	Sailings
SHANGHAI	YUEHSANG	FRIDAY, Mar. 15, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	TAKSANG	SATURDAY, Mar. 16, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	TUESDAY, Mar. 19, Daylight
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 20, at Noon
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Mar. 22, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 35.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamer	Sailings
MANILA	YUEHSANG	FRIDAY, Mar. 15, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	SATURDAY, Mar. 16, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	TUESDAY, Mar. 19, Daylight
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 20, at Noon
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Mar. 22, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

Blood is the life of the body, and its purity is essential to health. It is the basis of all vitality, and its condition determines the strength and endurance of the individual. Therefore, to maintain good health, it is necessary to keep the blood pure and free from impurities. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its use will result in a healthy, vigorous, and long life.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	LEAVING
HAITAN	(Capt. A. E. Hodgkins) TUESDAY, 19th March at 12 Noon
HAIRONG	(Capt. J. W. Evans) FRIDAY, 22nd March at 12 Noon

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIRIE & Co.

General Managers.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST and LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	22nd March
TENYO MARU	22,000	9th April
SHINYO MARU	11,000	16th April
SHINYO MARU	22,000	27th April
PERIA MARU	9,000	10th May
KOREA MARU	18,000	24th May

† Omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO, via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons
KIYO MARU	17,500
SEIYO MARU	14,000
ANYO MARU	15,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, AGENT.

KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kiyo Maru, 18,000 tons F.R.L.	16th Mar. 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Shidzuka Maru, 12,500 tons F.R.L.	25th Mar. 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Niike Maru, 8,000 tons S.A.T.	16th Mar. 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	AKI Maru, 12,500 tons S.A.T.	20th Apr. 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Kiyo Maru, 18,000 tons F.R.L.	22nd Mar.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Rangoon Maru, 6,000 tons MON.	25th Mar.

London or Liverpool via Spore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town.

Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney.

New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal.

Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo.

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

* Wireless Telegraphy.

FOR DATES OF SAILING

APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S

OFFICE.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE

VIA

Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

"Kashima Maru"	SATURDAY, 23rd March, at 11 a.m.
"Katori Maru"	SATURDAY, 12th April, at 11 a.m.

† Omitting Manila, Yokkaichi.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORE, Manager.

Tel. Nos. 274 & 275.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Three Homeward Mail Steamers carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the steaming vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay, and there transhipped to the continuing steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates etc. apply to

E. V. D. PARR,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1912.

2310

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINES INCORPORATED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE AND MOI.

The Steamship "THEODORIS" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Godown & Cold Storage Co., Ltd., wharf, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Monday next, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 11, 1913.

224

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 5.)

A SHIPBUILDING EMPLOYEES' CONFERENCE.

REPLY TO SIR ERIC GEDDES.

LONDON, Mar. 13.
A conference of shipbuilding employees and Trade Unionists in London yesterday issued a statement replying to Sir Eric Geddes' speech.
They recall the proposals they made to Mr. Lloyd George in November and January for the better working of the yards and conclude that it is impossible to believe that Sir Eric Geddes could have had these negotiations in mind when he spoke. They declare that the negotiations reveal their appreciation of the seriousness of the situation and their anxiety to help and that this spirit will animate them. They believe many hindrances to the output in the last few months might have been removed if the organization they originally suggested had been adopted, and urge the Government to re-consider the position without delay. In any case, they are prepared loyally to support and actively co-operate with the Government to secure the fullest output of ships.

NEW SHIPBUILDING.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

LONDON, Mar. 13.
In the House of Commons Dr. Macnamara, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, said that assuming the losses from submarines did not increase, with the good will of all concerned we had before us the date when new shipbuilding would balance the losses of the day. Thereafter we would be in a position to begin making good our losses. The construction of standard ships had been delayed owing to variations introduced as the result of submarine experience.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

LONDON, Mar. 13.
The Appropriation Bill passed its second reading.

KING RECEIVES SIAMESE MILITARY MISSION.

LONDON, Mar. 13.
The King, to-day, most cordially received the Siamese Military Mission, the Chief of which, subsequently interviewed by Reuters, stated that the royal enthusiasm of Siam was remarkable. When the Mission left Siam two months ago, over twenty times the number of men required had volunteered for service with the Allies. They included many representatives of the highest families in Siam. The Siamese were most indignant at the German barbarities.

GERMANY'S RUSSIAN POLICY.

ADVERSE CRITICISM BY GERMAN PRESS.

LONDON, Mar. 13.
The German Press is reticent concerning Japan. The only serious comments so far as by the *Frankfurter Zeitung* and the *Vossische Zeitung*.
The former emphasizes Japan's loyalty to Russia and states that Japan only began to revise her policy when the dissolution of Russia seemed to be beginning.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* criticizes the change of German policy from peace by reconciliation to peace by humiliation and says Germany has played the Entente's game of excluding her from Asiatic markets by breaking up Russia, giving the Entente the excuse to encourage Japanese penetration, and concludes by stating that Germany has no more hope now than before of conducting her Far Eastern policy except in connection with Great Britain and Russia. Hence it is unlikely that a weakened Russia will contribute to Germany's ultimate welfare.

GERMAN FRIENDLESS.

Dr. S. Balzmann, in an article in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, says that Germany's Russian policy has earned the Anglo-American and Anglo-Japanese alliance and increased Holland's gratitude to England by delivering the Dutch East Indies from Japanese pressure. The result is the opening of the door to Japanese enterprise in Siberia and Korea. Moreover, these curbs of the Anglo-Indian and Australian colonial possessions have been renewed and Germany again finds herself friendless in the world, while Great Britain laughs in the background.

George Bernhard, in an article in the *Vossische Zeitung*, says it is daily becoming clearer that the Peace of Brest-Litovsk has not secured finality in the East. Instead of finding a protective rampart in her border States, Germany is unable to win the souls of the peoples, and he sees the fighting between Poles, Ukrainians and Lithuanians at white heat.

THE ORDER AND DEFENCE OF PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 13.
The Governmental institutions, particularly the Council of Commissaries and the Executive of the Soviets, having gone to Moscow, the special Council mentioned yesterday, called the National Committee Council, is charged with the maintenance of order and the organization of the defence of the capital against invasion if necessary.

FINNISH PREMIER FLEES TO BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 13.
The Finnish Premier, Svin Hufvud, has escaped from the Red Guards at Helsinki and has arrived at Berlin.

THE DESTINY OF THE AALAND ISLANDS.

INHABITANTS' PETITION.

LONDON, Mar. 13.
Germany's alleged announcement that she does not intend to annex the Aalands is not confirmed.
Meanwhile, the islanders have petitioned the Finnish Senate, the King of Sweden and the Kaiser for a plebiscite regarding their destiny and also asking that, in the meantime, Swedish troops be retained as a guarantee of the neutral status of the islands.

INTENSIFIED FIGHTING IN UKRAINE.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 13.
A message from Berlin states that military activity on the Eastern Front has discontinued, but there is intensified fighting against bands, especially in Ukraine, where the Maximilianist commanders include Czech and Austrian deserters. When the Germans capture the latter they are shot. A severe battle with the Bolsheviks, north-east of Kiev, continues, wherein the principal combatants are Czech deserters, who have heavy artillery.

HEROISM ON A FRENCH SUBMARINE.

PARIS, Mar. 13.
The repatriation from captivity of the second officer of the submarine *Monte* which was sunk in the Mediterranean in December, 1915, reveals a most thrilling story of heroism.

The *Monte* had torpedoed an Austrian destroyer when the cruiser *Heliopolis* rammed and held her, causing her to sink two hundred feet. The water flooded the accumulators, extinguishing the lights, and the crew, thinking they were lost, shouted "Vive la France!" and then calmly obeyed the orders of Commander Morillot, who wished to rise. He succeeded, but a hail of shells on the conning tower compelled him to again descend. A shell struck the submarine hull, causing it to irretrievably sink. The crew remained at their posts and Commander Morillot had to order them to leave the ship. He himself and two others went down with her and perished.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Ethiopia, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	8.00 P.M.	
Tai Po	7.00 A.M.	8.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M.	
Shatin, Kowloon, Sheungshui, Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.00 P.M.	
Antau, Santin, and Wuchow	7.30 A.M.	8.00 P.M.
Regia	8 P.M.	
Letters	8 P.M.	
Macao	7.15 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
	1.30 P.M.	
Kowloon	Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.
Namtan and Samtan	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.


For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
	1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Shak Kiu	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Kowloon	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kaukorp	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 8 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN MARCH.

Date	Ends	Begins
Mar. 15th	6.27 A.M.	8.44 P.M.
" 17th	6.15 "	8.44 "
" 18th	6.17 "	8.44 "
" 19th	6.18 "	8.44 "
" 20th	6.15 "	8.46 "
" 21st	6.14 "	8.41 "
" 22nd	6.12 "	8.47 "
" 23rd	6.15 "	8.47 "
" 24th	6.11 "	8.47 "
" 25th	6.10 "	8.47 "
" 26th	6.08 "	8.47 "
" 27th	6.03 "	8.47 "
" 28th	6.04 "	8.46 "
" 29th	6.03 "	8.46 "
" 30th	6.07 "	8.46 "
" 31st	6.03 "	8.46 "

"Compare the work"



The Typewriter of Triple Service—
Letter Making,
Card Typing,
Billing,
all in one.
More work with less effort.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Vaux Road Central.

Willys-Overland
Motor Cars

MEX. \$2,700.

The Big Four
Touring Car



A Great Development

The great Willys-Overland factories—a veritable industry in themselves—have played a leading part in the development of the motor car business.

Although it has existed only nine years, the Willys-Overland institution is now second in the world in point of motor car production. The greatest and latest Willys-Overland development now offers to the world a comprehensive range of models built by one organization.

This is the most advanced step in the industry. It means greater economies; better motor cars at relatively lower prices.

This applies particularly to the Overland Big Four-cylinder touring car, finished in a rich brown, and to the Light Four touring car, finished in a beautiful gray.

Ride in one of these motor cars today. We will gladly arrange for a demonstration.

A WIDE RANGE OF MODELS

Big Four-Cylinder Overland
Light Six-Cylinder Overland
Willys-Knight Models
Light Four-Cylinder Overland

C. LAURITSEN, DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A.
Manufacturers of Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Trucks

Don't Worry!
Kill them here.



KEATING'S
KILLS
BUGS
FLEAS
MOTHS
BEETLES
TINS 304

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSEAU
15, Morrison Hill Road

LESSONS IN CHINESE

M. L. HUN FAN, a Chinese graduate from the University of Peking, has been a teacher to a large number of students in the Chinese language. He has a good method of teaching. Students in the Chinese examination, and in the Chinese language, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics, and in the Chinese law, and in the Chinese religion, and in the Chinese philosophy, and in the Chinese science, and in the Chinese art, and in the Chinese music, and in the Chinese dance, and in the Chinese drama, and in the Chinese literature, and in the Chinese history, and in the Chinese geography, and in the Chinese politics, and in the Chinese economics,